

# NEW YORK HERALD

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1921.

## Welcome to Japan's Delegation.

The national capital yesterday extended a hearty welcome to the Japanese delegation to the conference for the limitation of armament. The delegation is headed by Prince Tokumatsu and includes Admiral Kato, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hanihara and more than fifty other members representing the various interests of imperial Japan.

To the Japanese delegation which they send to America is not only the most representative of their nation and the most capable of interpreting their attitude upon international matters but at the same time perhaps the most distinguished which they have ever sent to a foreign country. Its head, Prince Tokumatsu, is the adopted son of the late Shogun of the third Shogunate Government, which fell in 1867. Had the present imperial house not come into power the next year he would by right have been the eighteenth Shogun ruler of Japan. The Prince after the change of government went to England, where he received his university education, and he has since travelled extensively, visiting this country several times. He is President of the Japanese House of Peers, and foreigners who have met him either personally or officially credit him with a broad and liberal view upon international questions.

With Admiral Kato America is more or less familiar. He was one of the first high naval or military officials of Japan to advocate limitation of armament and to advise an understanding upon that subject with the United States. Mr. Hanihara, a member of the Japanese Foreign Office, will to a very large extent express the opinions of his Premier, Mr. Hara. What representation the Genro, the actual power behind the throne, may have in the delegation is not clear. It will be an interesting development of the conference to discover how far the spirit of the aged YAMAGATA will prevail in the Japanese delegation. It is believed that he stands alone as a stern minister of state and that his colleagues, MATSUOKA, SATO and OKUMA, hold views strongly at variance with the veteran soldier and diplomat. "The characteristics of these four Genro," says YOSHII S. KINO, a frank spokesman of Japan's ruling forces, "enable one to predict in a measure the future tendencies of Japan. Only one is strongly militaristic."

The Japanese delegation will undoubtedly have a part of no small importance in the conference. The questions with which Japan is deeply concerned—the development of China and eastern Siberia, the control of the strategically important islands of the Far East and of the Pacific Ocean—are all matters of grave concern in international affairs not only of to-day but of to-morrow. Japan comes to an international conference, one of her representatives says, where she hopes for the same achievement and results as the other people at the council table and she has no desire to place herself "in opposition to other nations in principles nor to court their disapproval and suspicion by adopting a position inimical to the general welfare." For this spirit America extends to her delegates a hearty welcome at her seat of Government.

## Mr. Wadsworth Advises Farmers.

Those farmers who refused to sell their wheat when it was bringing more than \$2 a bushel and have been caught with a heavy carryover in addition to this year's crop are in much the same predicament as the growers of cotton in the Southern States, with the important exception that more diversified farming makes the condition of the wheat growers better than that of the cotton planters. This fact renders especially timely the advice given by Senator JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR., who is himself a farmer and stock raiser in the Genesee Valley, when he addressed the farmers of Livingston county at the fair at Avon recently.

Senator Wadsworth praised his neighbors for their attitude toward agriculture and pointed out that their faith in general farming and stock

raising had developed a prosperity which made the region a model for other communities. He commended them for their desire to produce the best cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, and told them that the breeding of horses of the lighter type was particularly gratifying to him as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate.

The production of good horses, he said, was a necessity and he was glad that his own neighbors had been among the first to take advantage of the chance to make it a profitable side line and a part of their program for diversified farming.

It is the part of wisdom to diversify crops. The system helps the land, and, as Mr. Wadsworth told his hearers, it is a safeguard against a glut of any particular product in the market. That old axiom about the danger of putting all one's eggs in the same basket is as true to-day as when it was uttered.

## Vote "Yes" on This Amendment.

The third proposed amendment to the Constitution on the ballot to be voted next Tuesday provides for the addition to Section I, of Article II, of this new matter:

"Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, after January 1, 1922, no person shall become entitled to vote by attaining majority, by naturalization or otherwise, unless such person is also able, except for physical disability, to read and write English; and suitable laws shall be passed by the Legislature to enforce this provision."

THE NEW YORK HERALD has said that there are respectable arguments for and against this amendment; in our opinion the arguments in its favor at the present juncture of public affairs heavily outweigh those against it. The affirmative is supported by contemporary tendencies and facts; the negative has its strength largely in sentimental and historical considerations.

One of the supreme domestic necessities of the nation to-day is to assimilate thoroughly the groups of residents of the country, composed in large part of citizens who by their failure or refusal to learn English have closed their minds to understanding of the processes and ideals of Americanism.

To accomplish this the United States is radically limiting immigration. It has set a literacy standard applicants for admission must meet, and it has arbitrarily limited the number of aliens to be received from any country in any year. The purpose sought by these restrictive measures is one which must appeal to every American.

It is certainly the duty of the States to support the United States in every practicable manner in its effort to hold high the plane of American citizenship. One way to accomplish this is to insist that the applicant for admission to the franchise shall at least seek and obtain the means of informing himself or herself as to the facts with regard to the political institutions in managing which he or she wants to take a hand.

Because of this, and because every man or woman who seriously wants to learn to read or write has ample opportunity so to do, amendment number three should be added to the Constitution.

## The British Mothers' Wreath.

"The wreath I bring is built of flowers from every part of the British Empire. It will be laid on the grave of our American lad—the American Unknown—but it is intended to represent the heartfelt desire of every British mother to place a token of homage on the tomb of every brave American mother's son who gave his supreme all."

Thus Mrs. AMELIA EMMA McCUBBEN, now on her way to us across the Atlantic, explains her mission to the United States. It was just before she sailed from Liverpool last Saturday that she spoke of her purpose. Those beautifully simple words of hers tell it all. They will go straight to the heart of every stricken American mother. They will go straight to the heart of every American, man or woman, worthy of the name.

Of all the ceremonies in honor of the unknown soldier in Arlington, who gave not only his life but his very identity for the country, none will be more pathetically impressive than the laying of this wreath on his tomb by an English mother who is conscious, even among the tens of thousands of her afflicted countrywomen, for the utter desolation in which the war's slaughter left her.

It was Mrs. McCUBBEN's lot to lose not one but three sons in the war. As if that were not grief enough to fall upon her head, her husband was accidentally killed at the very time the armistice brought hostilities to an end. Besides her sons, her son-in-law and two of her nephews were killed. Of 600 British mothers who volunteered to bring the wreath to our Unknown Soldier's grave, 200 had lost two sons and 400 had lost one son. But of all these afflicted ones Mrs. McCUBBEN's sacrifices had been the heaviest. To her was accorded the honor of coming to us with the beautiful mothers' tribute.

The wreath she brings is six feet in diameter. There are roses from England, blue violets and forget-me-nots for Wales, heather for Scotland, shamrock for Ireland and lilies and white chrysanthemums for the overseas dominions. Out of a great block of seasoned oak from the ancient three-decker frigate *Impregnable*, old

est relic of the British navy afloat, there has been carved a chest to accompany the wreath. It will contain a parchment bearing the signatures of thousands of bereaved British mothers. On its silver cover are engraved these lines from ARTHUR NEWBERRY CLOYNE:

"There were no leagues so weary but he came,  
This son of thine; nor any seas too wide.

Let men remember it and how he died.  
Lo! such as this lay down by Marathon;

And now he keeps their souls' proud company,  
And brings the brave the fragrance of thy name.

Who tells somewhere how liberty lives on,  
Cries one seal more on Liberty's fair page.

Oh, splendid he this unknown that is gone,  
America, on such high embassage!"

The precise date when Mrs. McCUBBEN with her touching tribute will arrive is not determined. She is sailing on the *Metagama*, and will come by way of a Canadian port. At the latest she should be here early in the next week. There will be ample time in which to prepare a reception for her that will worthily reflect the spirit of her mission and the country's appreciation of the beautiful sentiment which inspired it.

## Out of Town, 3; New York, 0.

It must grate on the feelings of some Democrats of this town who pride themselves on being "Old New Yorkers" to realize that Mr. MURPHY, in selecting candidates for the three principal places on the city ticket, chose no native New Yorker.

Mayor Hylan was born in Greene county. Major CURRAN was born in New York. Comptroller CRAIG was born in Illinois. Mr. LOCKWOOD, the coalition nominee, was born in New York. MURRAY HULBERT, Tammany candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, was born in Rochester. His opponent, VINCENT GILROY, was born in New York.

As the sports reporters would put it the scores are:

Murphy slate—Out of town, 3; New York, 0.

Coalition ticket—New York, 3; out of town, 0.

## Traffic-Killing Rail Rates.

A freight rate that loses the business is not worth anything to the carrier in the way of revenue; it is not worth anything to the railroad worker whose job depends on the traffic that is hauled. Products of the mines and of the forests normally form the great bulk of the transcontinental railway traffic. But the roads have lost 90 per cent. of the coast to coast shipments of east-bound lumber. It now goes by the Panama Canal because the water cost is cheaper than the rail cost.

The lumber business which has slipped through the fingers of the railroads is huge. The water shipments from Oregon and Washington to Atlantic ports amounted in the first half of this year to 90,000,000 feet. This 90,000,000 feet of lumber represented about 135,000 tons of traffic. At that rate the whole year would show 270,000 tons taken away from the railroads merely in Oregon and Washington lumber bound for the Eastern seaboard. Every lumber train crew which has been dropped because of this dead business is out of pocket just as the roads are.

The railway managers are sensible enough to see that a great and costly plant built and maintained to perform certain work is no better than junk either as an economic machine or as a stockholder's investment if it does not do the work it was designed to do, whatever the reason for not doing it. They wish to make a transcontinental rate which will bring back the lumber traffic to the railroads. They are shaving the existing lumber tariffs to try to find the point where the traffic will return.

But there is a dead line of operating expenses—the cost of hauling the freight—below which they cannot go with traffic receipts unless they are willing to run head on into receiverships. There is no profit in business that is not hauled, but there is worse than no profit, there is a loss, in business costing more to haul than the road can get out of it in gross receipts.

Here is where the railroad labor which has jobs when the traffic flows but loses the jobs when it does not flow wants to look at the problem from exactly the same angle as the railroad manager—the angle of the imperative need to get the business. The railroad worker has the same bread and butter stake in the venture. The railroad worker cannot win, any more than the railroad manager and the railroad stockholder can, unless the missing lumber or other traffic is recaptured.

The railway workers and the railway managers need to get together on this dilemma which faces each alike and work out the problem of reducing operating expenses so that rates also may be reduced to the point where they will command the business necessary to pay the wages and all the other charges of maintaining and operating the carriers.

**The Maples.**  
Like vestal virgins of the year,  
At the first call of Spring,  
In tender greens they clothe themselves—  
Bare boughs a-bourgeoning.

Against the heat of summer skies  
They spread their canopy—  
Making the dim, cool woods a place  
Where dreams and visions be.

Then, in Autumnal tapestries  
Abash with red and gold,  
Their brilliant banners flaunt a brave  
Defiance 'gainst the cold.

**Absentee Voters.**  
Ballots cast by absentee voters from all the boroughs of New York city in the election of next Tuesday must be delivered to the Board of Elections at its main office in the

Municipal Building, Manhattan, by noon to-morrow, Friday, November 4, or they cannot be counted. The law requires that the physical delivery of the ballots shall have been accomplished by 12 o'clock; the hour of mailing cannot be accepted as complying with the terms of the statute. Ballots may be delivered in person, by messengers or through the mails, but the voter must see to it that they are in the custody of the board at the time prescribed.

About 350 applications for the privilege of absentee voting have been made this year, a number far under that which the proponents of the constitutional amendment believed would be recorded every year. In the election of 1921 the number of citizens seeking the privilege was 1,153. Of these applications 237 were rejected. When the ballots cast were examined 102 were thrown out as invalid for one reason or another. The number of ballots counted was 514. Roughly, two-thirds as many effective ballots were cast by absentees as applications were made for the privilege.

This proportion holds good this year 230 absentee voters' ballots will be counted in a total of approximately 1,205,000, figuring the vote to be cast on the familiar basis.

## The Borough Presidency.

In some respects the office of Borough President is as important to the safety and comfort of the citizen as the Mayor's office itself. The President of a borough directs the paving and repairing of streets and the laying of walks. He sees to the removal of street incumbrances. He directs the construction of surface railroad tracks. He plans all the drainage of the borough and constructs and maintains its sewers. He cleans nearly all the public buildings except school, fire and police station houses. He builds and looks after the public baths and comfort stations. He oversees the construction of new buildings and the alteration of old ones and enforces the labor and other building laws. He is a member of the Board of Estimate.

The Borough President has no uniformed bodies to parade yearly and call attention to his activities. He best serves the city when his work goes unnoticed; when the streets are well paved and uncumbered, the sewers working, the public buildings neat and the construction of new buildings carried on without danger.

HENRY CURRAN has been that kind of Borough President. There has been no scandal in his administration these last two years. Now Manhattan is to elect, for a term of four years, a successor to Mr. CURRAN. He must be an honest man and a good executive officer. He must know how to get and keep, as CURRAN has got and kept, the right kind of commissioners, superintendents and engineers.

The coalition conference chose, and the Republican primaries ratified, a good business man to run for Borough President of Manhattan. He is ERNEST F. ELLERT, a native New Yorker, whose ability has made him president of the New York Employing Printers Association. He has already served the public as a member of the Board of Education.

The Citizens Union says of Mr. ELLERT that he is "a capable business man of wide experience and broad vision, who should be a useful addition to the Board of Estimate." Important as it is to have good men in the Board of Estimate it is even more important to elect Mr. ELLERT to succeed Mr. CURRAN as the chief of an office that is so important to the welfare of every man and woman on Manhattan Island; an office which must not be allowed to fall back into the eager hands of Tammany Hall.

Vote for ELLERT for Borough President and keep a well conducted office running well!

## Slow Down!

Two years ago the average number of persons killed by motor cars in New York city reached two a day. Now the figure is three a day. Eighty-eight lives were taken by motor cars in the streets of this city last month.

This means a thousand or more lives sacrificed each year to carelessness or criminal recklessness. Where lies the remedy? Is it in the restriction of motorists or in more severe penalties for drivers who violate the law?

Surely it is not worth the cost of a thousand lives a year to satisfy a speed madness that produces nothing of human benefit!

The Connecticut Barbers Commission is to examine applicants as to their qualifications for bobbing women's hair. Make it a condition that loss of license will result from failure to please the husband of the bobbed.

**The Maples.**  
Like vestal virgins of the year,  
At the first call of Spring,  
In tender greens they clothe themselves—  
Bare boughs a-bourgeoning.

Against the heat of summer skies  
They spread their canopy—  
Making the dim, cool woods a place  
Where dreams and visions be.

Then, in Autumnal tapestries  
Abash with red and gold,  
Their brilliant banners flaunt a brave  
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## The War's Final Victim.

### Henry Gunther May Have Been the Last Soldier Killed in Action.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: We are informed that there is a movement in France to erect a monument to the last soldier who was killed in action just prior to the armistice. It seems probable that a Maryland man, Henry Gunther, of the 13th Infantry, may have been the last man killed in action.

We shall appreciate greatly any information in regard to the movement to erect a monument which may be given.

KARL SINOWALD,  
Secretary Maryland War Records Commission.  
BALTIMORE, Md., November 2.

## "John Brown's Body."

### A Philadelphia Claimant to the Authorship of the Music.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I had the story of the authorship of the music of "John Brown's Body" from the man who wrote it, William Steffe of Philadelphia. This gentleman for many years was a heater and range manufacturer in the Quaker City and was a contemporary and personal friend of my father, who died in 1808 at the age of 82. Both of them had been members of the Ball Musical Society, a club of professional and semi-professional musicians that existed in Philadelphia before the Civil war, and also of the Philadelphia Glee Association, the first male club to sing English songs in that city. I know Mr. Steffe quite well, although I have heard nothing of him since I left Philadelphia in 1891.

About thirty-five years ago I visited Mozart (musical) Lodge of Freemasons in the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, and sat next to Mr. Steffe, who was one of the past masters. The conversation happened to turn upon the song "John Brown's Body," which I had then heard my father Butler, Robert Chandler, Henry Cushing, Alfred Collins, Randall Davcy, Arthur B. Davies, Paul Dougherty, Guy Du Bois, Thomas Eakins, Kenneth Fraser, William Glackens, Childs Haslam, Samuel Halsey, John Sloan, Rockwell Kent, Max Kuehne, Ernest Lawson, George Luks, Henry Lee Moe, Maurice Prendergast, Edward Redfield, Theodore Robinson, John Steuart Curry, Eugene Speicher, Maurice Sterne, Abbott Thayer, Allen Tucker, John H. Twachtman and J. Alden Weir.

He told me that he had written the air to be sung by a volunteer fire company of Philadelphia, of which he was a member, to welcome a volunteer fire company from South Carolina that had come to pay them a visit and had fitted out a march with the words, "Say, brothers, we greet you." The air, being very catchy, was probably taken back to the South with them by these visiting firemen. The application of the air, which had caught the popular fancy, to revival meetings soon followed, and it was perfectly natural that the Northern troops should have taken up the tune and adapted it to the well known words of "John Brown's Body."

It has often seemed a pity to me that this air, of American authorship and with a swing and rhythm that so well adapt it to be sung by large bodies of people, should not have been chosen as the national air of the United States and sung to the words of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Julia Ward Howe. Surely it would have been more appropriate than using an English air, "Anacreon in Heaven," which is so difficult for the average voice that few people can sing it through, to the words of "The Star Spangled Banner," that scarcely one person in a hundred can remember. EDWARD HURST BROWN.  
BROOKFIELD, Conn., November 2.

## Future of the Negro.

### Mayor Stewart of Savannah Differs With President Harding.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I am in receipt of your telegram asking me to give you my views on President Harding's Birmingham speech and its probable effect on race relationships and the industrial and political future of our country. I feel that the speech was unfortunate and inappropriate in the South while the President was our guest. No white Republican party will ever be built up in the South upon such principles. It is making an error of effort to appoint clean, high class white men to office in the South and we were all in great hopes he would eliminate the negro question, which has held us all hidebound Democrats for a hundred years. The Citizens Union says of Mr. ELLERT that he is "a capable business man of wide experience and broad vision, who should be a useful addition to the Board of Estimate." Important as it is to have good men in the Board of Estimate it is even more important to elect Mr. ELLERT to succeed Mr. CURRAN as the chief of an office that is so important to the welfare of every man and woman on Manhattan Island; an office which must not be allowed to fall back into the eager hands of Tammany Hall.

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## Art Mrs. Whitney Had Abroad on View

### First Opportunity for Public Here to See Work of Thirty-two Representative American Artists.

At her studio, 8 West Eighth street, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney yesterday placed on view the collection of paintings by thirty-two representative American artists which she showed in various capitals of Europe last summer. This is the first opportunity that the public and even artists represented here had of gaining an idea of the work with which America's achievements in painting have been represented abroad during the last season. An informal reception to the artists on Tuesday did in fact give to the artists a slightly earlier chance to view the collection than the public has had. The "overseas" exhibition will be on view at the Art Association of America, 110 East 57th street, from November 15, from 2 to 6 o'clock daily.

The exhibition was and is in no sense official, but represented Mrs. Whitney's personal belief in American artists and her conviction that their work should be better known abroad. The pictures shown were shown at the International Exhibition at Venice from May until November, 1920, and during April, 1921, they were shown in London at the Grafton Galleries. Later they were shown at the Grand Palais in Paris, where they were shipped back to America early in August. They were received with great interest wherever shown. The collection included works by thirty-two artists, including such names as John Sloan, Arthur B. Davies, Paul Dougherty, Guy Du Bois, Thomas Eakins, Kenneth Fraser, William Glackens, Childs Haslam, Samuel Halsey, John Sloan, Rockwell Kent, Max Kuehne, Ernest Lawson, George Luks, Henry Lee Moe, Maurice Prendergast, Edward Redfield, Theodore Robinson, John Steuart Curry, Eugene Speicher, Maurice Sterne, Abbott Thayer, Allen Tucker, John H. Twachtman and J. Alden Weir.

## BRIDGE FOR FOUNDATION FUND

### There Also Will Be Vandeville Under Direction of Miss Dressler.

Under the auspices of the Woman's National Foundation and for the benefit of the building fund of that institution a bridge tournament will be held to-night at the Plaza. It has been arranged by Mrs. Francis J. Vandeville, through whom Gen. Diaz, Commander in Chief of the Italian army, has been invited to be present. In addition to bridge there will be vaudeville and a musical performance. Miss Dressler, and after the tournament there will be dancing.

Among those who have taken tables are Misses John J. Wyse, Lyttleton Wind-direction, N.E. N.W. Weather, Precipitation, Clouds, Cloudy.

## PRIESTS' PILOT BLESSED.

Nearly 1,000 persons met yesterday in Calvary cemetery, where Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes blessed a new priest's pilot. The pilot, which was blessed in the chapel. A field altar was erected for the service. Archbishop Hayes unveiled a granite statue of the Good Shepherd on the plot and spoke on the subject "The True Shepherd," with a reference to All Souls' day.

Penn in 1852. When we speak of William Penn as the founder of Pennsylvania we are apt to think of him as one who established a new settlement and to forget that he took over the government of a country which for more than four years had been ruled by Europeans, and for eighteen had been a well organized, prosperous and law abiding English colony.

Naturally, then, it is surprising that New York should fail to give due recognition to the Dutch element in its establishment, and it should be surprised that New York and Pennsylvania should be too far apart to matter. The facts ought to be so generally known that their publication would be unnecessary, but they are too often forgotten. On the occasion of any sort of historical celebration they should be emphasized.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, J. D. B.

## Color to Interpret Music.

### Many Hued Lights Used as an Auxiliary of a Pianist's Art.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.  
Friends of Mrs. Mary Hallowell Greenwalt, the Philadelphia concert pianist, are somewhat surprised at the claim of Claude Bragdon to have discovered the color symphony, which was used during the church service in Old St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery, New York, on Sunday, October 16. Mr. Bragdon had installed four large circular lanterns to shed many variations of blue, red, amber and green rays operated by switches, and the church was flooded with color, ever changing and varying, in accordance with the theory that light will rapidly replace music in the emotional interpretation of the ritual.

Mr. Bragdon prophesied the future installation of the light organ as more sensitive in emotional expression and therefore more appealing than the musical instrument now in use. But more than ten years ago Mrs. Greenwalt began publishing her theories on color and light as the most effective auxiliary to the emotional interpretation of music. Her claims to priority over all other American and European originators of this aesthetic principle are indisputable. There is a cloud of witnesses to her patient, enthusiastic researches, which culminated in her invention of devices and instruments to synchronize color and music.

Patents were applied for in Washington by Mrs. Greenwalt as long ago as 1918. On April 19 of that year she gave a demonstration before the Illuminating Engineers Society in Philadelphia on September 18, 1916. Magazine articles and public addresses, and exhibitions leave no doubt that color harmony was Mrs. Greenwalt's original idea.

## Major's Lucky Seven.

From the London Daily Mail.  
Mr. Herbert Croft, Mayor of Reigate, whose marriage to Miss Mary Emmott, the eldest daughter of the late Premier Emmott of Liverpool University, takes place to-day, claims 7 as his lucky number. Acknowledging a public presentation of wedding gifts, he said it was 7 minutes past 7 on the 7th day of the 7th month that he proposed to Miss Emmott. If they were not to be married on the 7th day of the 7th month—September was originally the 7th month of the year—they were to be married on a date in which 7 appeared—the 17th.

## The Wise Arkansian Correspondent.

Chatham correspondence De Quen Bee.  
News is a little short this week, as there is nobody married, and nobody sick, nobody dead and nobody born, so I will just quit at this.

## Daily Calendar

### THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature to-morrow; moderate northwest and west winds.  
For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow; temperature to-morrow, moderate northwest and west winds.  
For Northern New England—Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow, fair, with rising temperature, fresh shifting to west winds.  
For Southern New England—Fairly cloudy to-day; to-morrow, fair, with rising temperature, fresh shifting to west winds.  
For Western New York—to-day and to-morrow, with fair temperatures, moderate southwest and west winds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The disturbance which last night over Chesapeake Bay advanced east-northeastward and to-night its center was off Cape Cod. It has been attended by northeast gales on the New England coast, and by heavy rain and strong winds in the middle Atlantic and New England States.